

Photo by Boris Kaufman

SECURITY COUNCIL CALLS FOR AN END TO ATROCITIES IN LEBANON

New York. The UN Security Council, which has met for an emergency session requested by the Soviet Union, has called for an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops to the positions they occupied before August 1, 1982.

The resolution submitted by Spain and Jordan, points out that in case Israel fails to comply, the Security Council will have to meet again to consider the introduction of effective measures in keeping with Article 7 of the UN Charter which provides for sanctions against a country defying UN resolutions.

The resolution was adopted by 14 votes, with the United States abstaining. By doing so the United States lets the Israeli aggressors know that there will be no serious objections in Washington should they decide to complete operations to seize and destroy Beirut. The vote and the decision in the Security Council have again shown that Israel and the United States are in a state of complete international isolation, as even their closest allies refuse to support and thereby identify themselves with the crimes against humanity being committed in Lebanon.

USSR to go on backing Palestinians and Lebanese

(Continued from page 1)

The Indian Ambassador V. K. Ahuja, the Senegalese Ambassador P. A. Sanb, the Lebanese Ambassador in France N. Bala-subramanian and the Yugoslav chargé d'affaires O. J. in the USSR, D. Sribac.

On behalf of the non-aligned countries, the delegations have expressed their deep concern over the dangerous situation that has arisen in the Middle East following Israel's savage aggression. They resolve, by condemning the latest aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people, on well as the complicity of the United States which has made this criminal aggression possible.

During the talks it was noted that Israel's attack against Lebanon and its atrocities against the Lebanese and the Palestinians have not only sharply aggravated the situation in the Middle East, but have also put international security in jeopardy.

The danger of Washington's plans to deploy "multinational forces" in Lebanon, including American troops, was stressed. The non-aligned delegates had high praise for the unflinching support which the Soviet Union has given the Arab peoples in their just and resolute struggle for their legitimate rights, and for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

ARAB COUNTRIES CALL FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST AMERICA

Abu Zaby. Representatives of the Arab world have announced that the conference of the heads of state and government of the Arab countries to be held next week in Tunis will consider the political and economic sanctions to be taken by these countries

against the USA for its support of the Israeli aggression.

The Saudi Arabia agency said that King Fahd, of Saudi Arabia, had spoken by telephone to Reagan demanding that the United States take urgent steps to stop the escalation of military action in Beirut.



— Hello! Proceed to a regular ceasefire violetton!

Drawing by Yu. Ivanov

BRITISH COMPANIES TO HONOUR CONTRACTS

London. The British government has officially announced that the British companies who have signed contracts to deliver equipment for the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe have to honour their obligations in full despite the attempt from Washington to prevent this. The British Secretary of State for Trade Lord Cockfield said in Parliament that he had sent in-

structions to this effect to the companies of John Brown Engineering, Smith International, Baker Oil Tools and ATF and explained that they should disregard the American ban.

A spokesman for the Labour opposition Lord Posenby reminded MPs that the honouring of the contracts for the pipeline would preserve about three thousand jobs in Britain.

SANCTIONS HAVE MISFIRED

Washington. The House International Economic Policy and Trade Subcommittee in the American Congress has approved a bill cancelling President Reagan's embargo on supplies of equipment of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline by American companies, their foreign subsidiaries as well as West European firms producing such equipment under American license.

Addressing the Subcommittee, Republican Representative P. Findley, of Illinois, said that the policy of trade sanctions against the USSR and West European countries has been a complete failure. The administration has driven itself into the corner by pulling crude pressure on its allies to follow its attempts to block the construction of the pipeline.

DEMONSTRATION AT WHITE HOUSE

Washington. The participants in a demonstration commemorating the 37th anniversary of the barbarous atomic bombing of two Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, have come to the White House with posters: "No to New Hiroshimas and Nagasakis" and "End the Arms Race". We would like this demonstration to reaffirm our opposition to the dangerous course of the Reagan administration for building up nuclear arsenals, as a result of which the risk of dying in thermonuclear explosion is growing ever greater.

Bob Alper, one of the organizers of the demonstration and a prominent US public figure, told a TASS correspondent that the Americans were closely following the peace proposals made by the Soviet Union and noted particularly the great importance of the Soviet Union's renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons as a step promoting peace.

HIROSHIMA'S 'PEACE MANIFESTO'

Hiroshima. Scores of thousands of people gathered on August 6 in Hiroshima's Peace Park to commemorate those killed on this August day 37 years ago in an American atomic blast. Together with Hiroshima's residents, the memorial to the atomic victims was visited by people from many Japanese towns and cities, who marched into the city in columns in a many-thousand-long peace march. Delegates to an international conference for banning nuclear weapons now under way here also participated.

On behalf of the Hiroshima residents, city mayor N. Araki read out a "peace manifesto" and urged governments of all countries to ward off a repeat of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki disaster and press for an elimination of the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe and for general disarmament.

UNREST IN BOLIVIA

La Paz. A wave of strikes and protests has swept Bolivia. Taking part are farmers, students and office workers, people of different political parties and members of the business community, who demand an immediate replacement of the military junta with a civilian government.

The leading political parties insist that the parliament elected in 1980 should be immediately convened as the first step towards restoring democracy in the country.

FACTS and EVENTS

According to the calculation of the Employment Research Associates, situated in Lansing, state of Michigan, the allocation of 1,000 million dollars to the Pentagon alone leads to the loss of about 9,000 jobs in the USA, which would be retained if a similar sum would be invested in civil industries.

The Swiss police have arrested in Geneva some of the members of an international criminal syndicate specializing in the sales of stolen diamonds. Two Frenchmen and an American woman were detained trying to sell stones worth more than four million dollars. Among the confiscated jewels was a unique 14 carat diamond, which the police had long been looking for.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES CRITICAL OF TRANSNATIONALS

Geneva. The central committee of the World Council of Churches recently met to discuss the need to curb transnational corporations, whose operations are incompatible with the ideals of a just society. The delegates expressed solidarity with those fighting against the exploitation methods practised by transnational corporations.

Several churches from developing countries charged that international monopolies ruthlessly exploit working people in Africa, Asia and Latin America, seeking control of key positions in the economies of these countries and employing all manner of pressure tactics.

In the final document issued and approved by the meeting the importance of unity of action between the World Council of Churches and of other organizations resisting the international monopolies was stressed.



More and more people are joining the military and political organizations of the patriotic forces in El Salvador—the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front. The support which the population is giving the rebels helps them carry out successful military operations against the troops of the reactionary regime.

RELIVING ON EFFICIENCY

During an energy crisis car buyers in the West are concerned primarily not with engine power or in gaining the maximum speed but with economy. Engineers from the Ford Motor Company have developed two experimental three-cylinder engines. One is a petrol engine consuming 4.7 litres of fuel per 100 km within the city limits and 3.4 litres on a high-speed motor way. The corresponding figures of the diesel engine are 3.7 and 2.78 litres per 100 km.

COD-LIVER OIL AND YOUR HEART

An interesting experiment to determine the effect of cod-liver oil on patients suffering from cardiovascular diseases is being carried out by a research group of medical experts from the University of Sheffield.

It has been noted that in countries where fish traditionally occupies a large place on the menu—in Turkey and Japan, for example, and especially among the Eskimos of Greenland—the percentage of cardiovascular diseases is much lower than the general world average.

Now, writes the authoritative medical magazine "Lancet", under the supervision of the Sheffield experts 140 heart pa-

Science and technology

tients are voluntarily taking two dessert spoons of especially prepared cod-liver oil per day. The first results of this experiment have proved so encouraging that scientists have urged its use on a still wider scale in the clinics and hospitals of Britain. The substances contained in the cod-liver oil prevent the formation of thrombosis, reduce the level of cholesterol in the blood and ease the onslaught of heart attacks.

GLASS PIPES

In the GDR production has begun on fibreglass pipes designed for the lighting systems of chemical and petroleum plants. The main advantages of glass pipes, as opposed to metal ones, is that they are acid-resistant, easier to mount, and simpler to clean. For durability they are enclosed in sectional concrete jackets. According to experts, these pipes have a longer service life than conventional ones.

AUTOMATIC HEADLIGHT DIPPER

A driver being blinded by the lights of an oncoming vehicle is a frequent cause of road accidents. To exclude such situations, Brazilian engineers have designed an automatic device which dips headlights in a matter of one second at a distance of 200 metres of the oncoming vehicle. The device is fixed to the rear side of the rear view mirror.

OF INTEREST

An enterprising spinster

Gabe Gabor, a resident of Los Angeles, operates a somewhat unusual private postal system, specialising in the delivery of mail to the other world. The spinster sends the totally un-usable "postman" the total of 50-40 dollars for 50 words, 100 dollars for an express message. But, even so, there is plenty of demand for this service although, to state, not one of the consumers has received a return letter.

Sebastian-Adeline

A young French mother in Champan, was convinced she

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

BRIDGES VERSUS REDOUBTS

The events of the past several months are clear evidence that America is again putting the thumbscrews on its allies, and primarily those in NATO, seeking their submission to its global imperial ambitions, says Ye. Ruskov, writing in PRAVDA.

Endeavouring to blow up one after another the bridges of cooperation between Western and Eastern Europe and to erect more and more redoubts in their place, Washington is trying to turn Western Europe into a battlefield of nuclear blackmail at the socialist countries, the fundamental point of issue here is how to make Western Europe adopt a more favourable attitude towards the new American strategy with its emphasis on the possibility of nuclear war, of a chiefly "limited" tactical nature.

The NATO leaders must be aware of the dire threat emanating from such designs, the author points out, but if some prefer to hide their heads under the blanket, they are now prevented from so doing by millions of West Europeans worried by the nuclear threat.

COMPLEX, TENSE AND VOLATILE

The current international situation can be tersely described as being complex, tense and volatile. Disgraced foreign minister Pyotr Mironov told an IZVESTIA correspondent. The sword of Damocles is again hovering over the world. This threat is a direct consequence of Washington and its minions' line of total confrontation with the countries of socialism and superpowers, he stressed.

The US client goal is to conduct a policy from the position of strength and erect military superiority over the socialist countries. One example of this, he said, is the decision to place new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe and to produce new types of strategic nuclear weapons, nuclear, binary and other types of mass destruction weapons. It is my firm opinion that such policy is absolutely doomed, he stressed, as the socialist community countries will never allow a shift in the balance of power.

TOWARDS GREATER INTEGRATION

Compared with the previous five-year period, there is to be a 30 per cent increase in the volume of trade between the CMEA member-countries in 1981-1985, writes I. Kuznetsov in the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. Commenting on the results of the recent 30th session of the economic organization of the socialist states, he notes that this country is expanding its trade links with the CMEA partners. In the current five-year plan period socialist countries will export to the Soviet Union modern machines and equipment worth nearly 60 thousand million rubles, as well as 40 thousand million rubles worth of consumer goods. By the beginning of 1982, the USSR had given other socialist countries technical assistance in the construction of more than 2,700 projects in the leading branches of their economies.

One of the major issues discussed at the session was the coordination of national economic plans by the CMEA members for the years between 1980 and 1990. This programme, approved by the session, envisages the coordination of plans two or three years before a five-year plan period begins so that the results may be taken into account while devising national plans and programmes for economic and social development.

HONDURAS AS A SPRINGBOARD FOR AGGRESSION

The invasion of Honduran army units into El Salvador and massive attacks against Nicaragua initiated from Honduras territory have turned the world's public attention towards Honduras, one of the poorest and most backward countries of the Western Hemisphere, writes A. Boryabev in the NOVY TIMES magazine.

It is quite evident that Honduras has become a springboard of Washington's aggressive policy in Latin America. Back in 1978, two months after the victory at the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, one of the top figures in the US State Department Vitor Volky made a tour of Central American capitals and prepared a report for the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Commission. The report planned Honduras as the "geopolitical chess" to Central America, capable of playing the part of a "stabilizing axis" in the region.

Now the Honduran army receives from the USA helicopters equipped with devices to facilitate vision at night, poison launchers, artillery guns, transport and communication facilities. All this is intended for lighting progressive regimes in the Latin American continent, the author concludes.

VIEWPOINT

What Ronald Reagan failed to tell Indira Gandhi

There is no doubt that President Reagan turned on all his charm for visiting Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, but he was unable, however, to ward off the former's trenchant questions which sounded serious alarm over developments in the vast area from Suva to Lachina.

The stock-in-trade of Hollywood smiles and Californian wisecracks did not impress the Indian public, which is worried by the huge stockpiles of the latest weaponry accumulated by Washington for India's neighbour Pakistan.

The alleged "need to bolster Pakistan's defences against the Soviet threat" is a lengthy tale seriously even by the gullible. The very nature of the weapons involved, worth a total of 5,200 million dollars, and including strike F-16 fighter bombers, is evidence that once having stated on the Pakistan card against India, America is still wedded to such tactics. It was just that President Reagan felt unable to carry his country for his Indian guest to the lengths of informing her of this fact.

But, however, speak louder than words. The American

disc talks took place against the background of one of the bloodiest acts of aggression ever unleashed against the Arabs by Washington's Israeli allies using American funds and weapons, among them F-16 bombers. This orgy of murder and destruction is a striking example of the American policy of exacerbating tension and of pitting off one people against another.

Senegal failed to tell Mrs Gandhi that maintaining tension in Pakistan-India relations and bolstering Pakistani military power with a continuous threat to India's north-western borders form integral part of the "great American design" for Asia. This is why Washington wants India to undermine any political solution of the Afghanistan problem or of the problems existing between Indonesia, nations and their neighbours in South-East Asia.

India, like other peace-loving nations in the region, has long been advocating that the Indian Ocean be turned into a zone of peace. The policy of all peace-loving nations, however, has been diametrically opposed to this trend, aiming instead at transferring the in-

Indian Ocean into a high-tension zone. Under Reagan the number of American military bases has been increased to 25; apart from its main stronghold in the central Indian Ocean, the island of Diego Garcia, the Pentagon is establishing bases in Kenya, Oman, Somalia and Bahrain, is shoring up its military presence in the Sinai, and is making active use of British bases in the Persian Gulf. America now has a permanent task force in the Indian Ocean made up of two aircraft carrier groups, of assault landing ships, and control and support ships.

While Mrs Gandhi was spreading her way through the air to Washington, military aid was being hastily dispatched from the American capital in the opposite direction to the Sied Para regime in Somalia to help combat the internal opposition there. The reasons for this rush are clear—it was precisely Sied Para who gave the Pentagon free run of the military bases in Somalia, which Americans seek on a par with Diego Garcia island. Both of these bases will serve as major transshipment points for the troops and arms the American leaders plan to use to keep up pressure on the

Arab East, the USSR, Afghanistan and India.

It is equally clear why Washington is dragging its feet over peace initiatives. It was only back under President Carter that America broke off bilateral talks with the USSR on curtailing military activity by the two powers in the Indian Ocean. Under Reagan the US downplayed its own strategic interests in the Indian Ocean and became still more pronounced, leading to the disruption of an international conference on the Indian Ocean which had been scheduled for December 1981 in Colombo.

American diplomacy is under orders to use all manner of ploys to drag out and foil efforts to turn the Indian Ocean into an area of peace, for to welcome this idea which has the full support of the Soviet Union would mean that America would have to vacillate itself to abandoning its military bases and its ambitious plans to dominate a vast area to the east of Suez.

And naturally, President Reagan was reluctant to tell Mrs Gandhi that India, representing as she does a rampart of stability in Asia, is an eyesore for these ploys. Their stakes on the medium-term stabilization of the situation in the region.

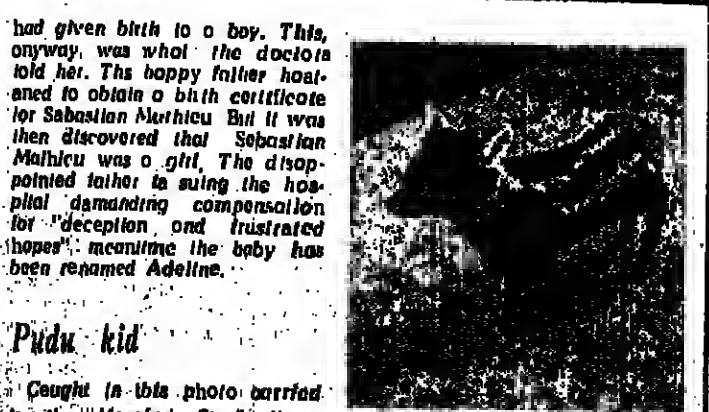
Many governments, including those of Western Europe and Japan, have had the chance to learn from their own experience, exemplified by what happened in Vietnam and elsewhere, that the strings of complacency laid by American leaders at official meetings can easily backfire—or, worse, from the lips of their own citizens in California and Texas.

AMERICAN OIL RESERVE

Washington. The Senate has passed a bill giving instructions that the US strategic oil reserve be filled to at least 91.8 billion barrels by 1991. The bill also provides for the creation of a new "strategic oil reserve" to be filled to at least 1.8 billion barrels by 1991. The bill also provides for the creation of a new "strategic oil reserve" to be filled to at least 1.8 billion barrels by 1991.

RICHES FROM THE SEA FLOOR

The mining of mineral deposits on the sea bottom is already a vital part of research and development. Several kilometres under the sea there are rich deposits of manganese, copper, cobalt and nickel. According to the American Oceanographic Society, the mining of these minerals is a multi-billion dollar industry. The mining of these minerals is a multi-billion dollar industry.



Pudu kid

Caught in this photo carried in the "Morning Star" is a pudu kid of the smallest deer family, endemic to South America and one of the least studied mammals on earth. The pudu's mate, habitat is the Chilean forest, but it is also to be found in Ecuador, where it has a dark-rufous pelage. In Colombia, where it is black and gold, and in two or three more countries on the continent.

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ENTERTAINMENT

SOVIET FILMS IN 95 COUNTRIES

Soviet film festivals will be held in 95 countries to celebrate the 60th anniversary since the formation of the USSR.

Festivals will be held in socialist countries as well as in France, Britain, Portugal, Finland and elsewhere, said O. Rudnev, chairman of Sovexportfilm. 35 Soviet films will be shown in the FRG. A Soviet film week will be held in India, and a film month in Syria. There will be large-scale shows in Mexico, Canada, Brazil and Japan.

Some Soviet movies have already been successfully shown in the USA. "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" ran for 23 weeks in New York City, and "26 Days in Dostoyevsky's Life" — for nine weeks. According to movie-theatre managers, the Americans are attracted by the profundity of these and other Soviet films.

Soviet film weeks, starting October 29, will be held in Boston and Washington at which "The Carnival", "To Remember or to Forget", "Mechanic Gavrilov's Beloved Woman", "Vasily and Vasily" and "Easy Money" will be shown.

Pablo Serrano in Hermitage

A show of works by one of Spain's major contemporary sculptors, Pablo Serrano, has opened in Leningrad's Hermitage, tracing the latest four decades of his work. The exhibition caters to the plastic interpretations of pictures by Velazquez and Goya from the "Problems of the 19th century" series and a gallery of portraits of 20th-century Spanish intellectuals.

MOSCOW QUADRILLE BELGIAN STYLE

The Belgian Clog-Sabo folk ensemble has begun its first tour of the Soviet Union with a concert in the Azarbaijan capital of Baku.

The dancers performed folk dances from Belgium, Poland, Italy, Hungary and other countries. Also included in their repertoire are the Russian folk dances — "Troika", "Moscow

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

GIEDRE KAUKAITE



Giedre Kaukaite has always been serious about the arts, treating them with particular reverence. Even to childhood, she used to pique in her mother's dresses before the mirror, imitating that one famous actress and then another. It was a joke, of course. We have all been there, struck in our youth. After she finished school Giedre began to study English, but she gradually realized that all she wanted to do was to go on stage.

Kaukaite graduated from the Vilnius Conservatoire and then spent two years at La Scala. There her expressive soprano, rich in intonations, acquired the finesse and glamour which are the hallmark of the Milanese vocal school. In Italy, Kaukaite prepared to sing Mimi in Puccini's "La Bohème" and Desdemona in Verdi's "Otello". On her return from Milan she made her first appearance at the Vilnius Opera where she was to sing those two roles for the next two years.

Included to Giedre's repertoire are many little parts in operas by Tchaikovsky, Puccini, Gounod

and Verdi. Tatyana and Mimi, Desdemona and Margherita and Galka in Mosyusko's opera of the same name. Madame Butterfly is the most recent addition and is one of the roles she likes best.

Kaukaite has achieved particular expressiveness in this part. Strictly following the score and submitting her interpretation to the inner logic inherent in the image, the actress reveals a whole gamut of feelings before us. Her charming, elegant and loving Madame Butterfly is gradually and naturally transformed into the deeply suffering, mortally wounded Cio-Cio-San. In the famous farewell aria with her son the singer's voice is strict, even restrained. And it is almost inevitably in a sudden pause or lull, or in the very limbo of her voice—that the audience becomes aware of the deep pain she is enduring.

"To parallel to opera I also took up chamber singing—along at the Glinka vocalists' competition. When I won first prize I had many offers of solo concert tours. I was now constantly on the move: appearing with organ-player Leopoldas Digtys, with the Vilnius ensemble for old music, and the chamber orchestra under Saulius Sondeckis. I also took part in symphony concerts where I sang Judas Maccabaeus and Samson by Handel, for instance, and Mozart's Requiem, etc."

To leave the world of opera was no easy decision but Kaukaite decided to try her hand at concerts where she was singer, director and artist, all in one. Today, we can say that she has succeeded. Kaukaite's chamber concerts are noted for their deep passion for the fabric of the music. The singer is always extremely careful about the score, she is a mistress of musical logic knowing how to render the favour of a particular historical epoch. Her performance is always sincere and expressive.

Kaukaite has been on many tours abroad. She went to Czechoslovakia with the Lithuanian Opera and Ballet Company; she has given chamber performances in Hungary and Bulgaria; she has appeared in Finland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden, three times in Poland, and lastly, twice in the United States.

Recently Giedre made a return appearance to opera as Tatyana to a new production of "Eugene Onegin". She does not want to play in opera permanently though.

Alexander KHARKOV

Photo by Alexander Rabinov

FACTS AND EVENTS

Music. An agreement on co-operation has been signed by the state conservatories of Moscow and Tashkent. These music colleges, whose creative contacts started ten years ago, will conduct open lessons and exchange delegations, literature on music, criticism, music books and folk instruments.

Awards. "Golden Mike", the highest award of Dynacord, a

West German company producing electro-acoustic equipment, has gone to the Soviet singer Lev Leshchansky.

'AMERICAN LITERATURE' SERIES IN 45 VOLUMES

The Khudozhnitskaya Literatura and Raduga Publishers have already put out 8 volumes in the 45-volume series of "American Literature".

For the first time Russian readers will receive a collection of New World Literature in 45 volumes at the 17th-18th centuries in our day. The series is presented in addition to the poetry, scientific fiction, the stories, dramatics and political articles. However, the place in the series will not be occupied by the and with all its diverse themes genres, from Cooper, Hawthorne and Melville to Styron and Faulkner.

Soviet publishers have accumulated a wealth of experience in bringing out such literary series. Work has started on a series devoted to Afro-Asian writers, and there are several other similar series in the offing. In the meantime the World Literature series, which has already a 12-volume series devoted to the works of American authors, and there are several other similar series in the offing. In the meantime the World Literature series, which has already a 12-volume series devoted to the works of American authors, and there are several other similar series in the offing.

'DECEMBER EVENINGS'

The shooting of a new film "December Evenings" is ended at the Pushkin House of Fine Arts in Moscow.

"December Evenings" will name given to a legislative museum late in 1981 to the museum's White Hall there an exhibition called "From Art and Music". It features paintings and drawings of 19th-century 20th-century works of Russian composers. The same period was marked by outstanding Soviet artists, Arkhipova, Yevgeny Kuznetsov, Sytyakov, Richter and others.

The musical film "December Evenings", produced by "Luz", will feature these concerts.

BUSINESS

The largest ever order

The Soviet order for the construction of steelworks in Zilch, Byelorussia, costing over \$500 million, is the largest in the history of co-operation between the Vost-Alpine company and the USSR.

Working on the Metallurg-Import order, the company will act as the general supplier of building a plant capable of turning out 700,000 tonnes of steel. Some equipment will be supplied by the Italian Daniloff.

The steel industry is the main area in which Vost-Alpine co-operates with Soviet organizations, said Herbert Apletter. In the 1960s, the company was involved in the construction of an agreed converter at the steel plant in Lipetsk (the Russian Federation). According to long-term agreements, Vost-Alpine

delivers to the USSR cold-rolled automatic sheet and sheet steel for large-diameter pipes. The company started to work on the contract for 800,000 tonnes of seamless pipes to be supplied to the USSR. To fulfill this order, the plant in Klingenberg is being expanded and modernized so that starting in 1983 it will work for the Soviet market only.

On the other hand, the Vost-Alpine buys in the USSR iron ore, machine-tools and natural gas.

We are also considering the possibility of joint construction of chemical enterprises to some other countries, said further Herbert Apletter. We have some partnership experience in such ventures. It is coal-mines in Vietnam which are being built with Soviet assistance and use Vost-Alpine technology and equipment.

for fertilizer production and coal gasification. The Vost-Alpine pays great attention to the development of scientific and technological relations with Soviet organizations. The company is regularly involved in Soviet exhibitions, organizing and holding seminars for Soviet specialists.

Herbert Apletter thinks that exchange of licences on a commercial basis is promising. The company is interested in buying some USSR technologies, as well as some of other European socialist countries. In the GDR, for example, we bought two licences for the production of steel and cement. Our partners are equally interested. Herbert Apletter said that the Vost-Alpine and some Soviet organizations are discussing a number of projects in chemical and paper-and-pulp industries.

Vitaly RYCHONOK

Pacta sunt servanda— agreements ought to be observed

The Deutsche Bank, one of West Germany's leading banks, has been a financial consortium, has initiated the "age of the deal of the century" in Moscow.

By doing so, West German companies wanted to emphasize that despite the American embargo on shipments of oil and equipment to the Soviet Union, they will try to fulfill the promises. Thus spoke Hans Raderich, the director of the major West German bank, the Deutsche Bank, who was in the Soviet Union on a business visit.

In the past decade we have seen significant strides ahead in our economic cooperation, he said. In addition to several joint projects we have also completed some smaller ones, and for the industry of both countries. Hopefully, this process will continue in the 80s, too, Raderich stressed. True, we

now face considerable politico-economic difficulties which we still have to overcome.

We decided to take part in the construction of the West Siberian pipelines long ago, he continued. We took note of the fact that Soviet gas would go, not just to the Federal Republic, but also to other West European countries—which means that all Europeans are vitally interested in the project. It goes without saying that we are interested in supplying equipment and piping. The American embargo was declared only after the agreement had been signed, Dr. Raderich made a special point of emphasizing. But we will make sure nevertheless that the terms of the deal are complied with as we are of the opinion that agreements ought to be implemented. It is my personal conviction that embargoes are counter-productive. History has proved them to be ineffective and fairly harmful

to world trade which I regard as an important tool for bettering economic conditions worldwide and thus as a means of raising all people's living standards.

We in our country place politics before economics, he continued. But on the other hand we know that in some instances trade broke the ice where politics proved hopeless. Economic relations have always had first priority in relations between our countries and I believe that political issues ought to be solved by political means rather than by trade and currency wars.

Enumerating areas for possible future economic cooperation Dr. Raderich mentioned the gasification of coal, non-ferrous metals production, timber processing and power resources. There is a wide choice, he said. He also stressed that the Soviet Union was a very reliable trade partner.

Alexander GULYAKOVSKIY

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EXPOCENTR OPENS ANOTHER PAVILION

The All-Union Association of Exponents under the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry has opened a third pavilion at its Krasnaya Presnya exhibition complex. Built by Bulgarian specialists, it occupies an area of six thousand square metres. Among the countries to sponsor the first exhibition in the pavilion is Bulgaria itself which exhibits the best products from 30 economic and ten foreign trade organizations which come under the Ministry of Engineering and Electronics.

During the exhibition foreign

trade associations and firms from this country and Bulgaria signed nearly 50 or so contracts for deliveries of housing and transport equipment, computers, ships, agricultural machines, and machines for food processing industries, metal-working tools, electrical engineering items and other equipment.

Some 700 specialists from scientific and industrial associations in this country took part in a conference to discuss the problems involved in the development of engineering and electronics encountered by the sponsors of the exhibition.

Tugs for off-shore oil rigs

The Warski Shipyards in Szczecin, Poland, have launched the first of a large series of ships to be built in that country for the Soviet Union.

This new tug-boat, called "The Nellygazi-1", is designed to service marine drilling platforms. It will carry pipes,

loose materials in bulk, drilling water and other necessary equipment for oil workers living and working on off-shore installations. Twenty ships of this type will be built at the Szczecin shipyards and others at the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk.

FIRST EVER JOINT SHOW

Philately



This pre-stamped envelope was issued to mark the first Soviet philatelic show, "USSR-India", opening in Yaroslavl on August 15. It will feature around 50 collections put together by the Philatelic Committee of India and the nationwide philatelic society to which some 200,000 members are affiliated.

Among the Soviet collections are "Our Stamp India" and "Soviet India", while Indian stamp collectors will exhibit stamps set on the life and work of Vladimir Lenin and a collection of Russia's early stamps.

JAZZ CONCERTS IN MOSCOW



The jazz sextet, New Orleans Syncopators, from the Netherlands, have taken part in jazz concerts in the Central Concert Hall in Moscow.

The group was set up in 1954 in Amsterdam. Its repertoire is based on the rhythms of the "Golden Age" of Dixieland jazz. The sextet has recorded 12 LPs. The group has twice won the Grand Prix of the Brussels Jazz Festival. They have toured every country in Western Europe. It is their second visit to the Soviet Union.

Photos by Anatoly Alakarov



WHAT'S ON!

August 7-9

THEATRES

Leningrad Komusomol Theatre (5 Chekhov St.) 7 (mat)—Simonov, "A Lad From Our Town"; 7 (eve)—Shetov, "My Hopes"; 8 — Arbuzov, "Cruel Games".

Performances at the Hermitage Theatre (3 Karskaya Ryd.) 8 — Gorko (after Charles de Coster), "Thy".

Saitre Theatre (16 Bolshaya Sadovaya St.) "Aquarium" Garden; 8 (mat) — Alyoshin, "Her Excellency"; 8 (eve) — Mayakovskiy, "The Bedbug"; 9 — Gorin, "Phenomena".

Malaya Bronnaya Drama Theatre (2 Malaya Bronnaya St.) 7 — Ostrovskiy, "Wolves and Sheep"; 8 (mat) — Kondratyev, "Recovery Leave"; 8 (eve) — Rozov, (after Dostoyevsky), "Brother Alyosha"; 9 — Molere, "Don Juan".

Sovremennik Theatre (19a Chistoprudny Boulevard) 7 (mat) — Vampilyov, "Provoked Jokes"; 7 (eve) — Mikhailov (after Saitykov-Shekhidini), "Baleafkin & Co"; 8 (mat)—Shukhin, "And

FILMS

A Journey to the North (Lithuanian Studio).

A love drama taking place in late 19th-century Lithuania. Cinemas: "Luz" (200 Leninsky Prospekt), "Luz" (200 Leninsky Prospekt), "Luz" (200 Leninsky Prospekt).

Morning Stars (Poland) 1977. About the liberation of Poland from Nazi rule.

Cinemas: "Zvezdny" (11 Prospekt Vernadskogo).

EXHIBITIONS
Soviet-Lithuanian Friendship Hall (10 Remizova St.) 200 works by young artists designers from Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Vilnius, Zhukovskiy, Vologda, and other cities and towns on display. The exhibition is a joint project of the two countries.

sea, posters, stained glass and use of decorative and applied art. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Akademi-Chkalovskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Mosk-petshaya Embankment, at the Palace Hotel) 7, 8, 9 — Arizel pop group led by artistic director Valery Yarushev.

Concert Hall of the Central House (146 Leninsky Prospekt) 7, 8, 9 — Magnific band pop group led by Gunner Gusev.

Palace at Sport, Leningrad Stadium (Luzhniki) 7, 8, 9 — The Kiev music hall presents the show: "Hail a Million Doves".

Small Sports Area, 7, 8, 9 — Moscow ballet on ice.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL
Dynamo Stadium, 7 — CAC vs Spartak (Moscow), 8 p.m.

Luzhniki Stadium (Luzhniki) 8 p.m. 8 — Torpedo (Moscow) vs Dynamo (Moscow), 5 p.m.

Luzhniki Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.) 8 p.m. Lokomotiv (Moscow) vs Gorky (Leningrad), Georgian-Soviet (Soviet Republic), 7 p.m.

FIELD HOCKEY
Young Pioneers Stadium (31 Leninsky Prospekt) 7 — SKIF (Moscow) vs Kolos (Borispol, Ukrainian SSR), 8 p.m.

A scheduled match to the USSR women's championship.

CHESS

Trode Uolons Chess Club (10 Krylatskaya St.) 7 — Semifinals in the blitz game championship, 11 a.m.

RACING
Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.) 8 — Final races and trotting, 1 p.m.

Semifinal races for the USSR Cup.

WEATHER

August 7-9

to Moscow, city and region, cool weather is expected at the beginning of the period with temperatures ranging from 18° to 20°C. Warmer weather (21°-24°C) should follow. Short showers to places. NE wind to year to SE.

State Bank of the USSR			
Some foreign exchange quotations for August 1, 1982			
Currency quotations in rubles		English pound sterling	
French franc	100 16.74	100 127.45	
FFG mark	100 23.64	100 16.74	
Deutsche mark	100 23.64		
Indian rupee	100 7.79		
Italian lire	10,000 2.36		
Japanese yen	1,000 2.38		
Spanish peseta	100 0.46		
Swedish krona	100 12.87		
Swiss franc	100 22.49		
US dollar	100 22.49		
Currency quotations in rubles		English pound sterling	
Austrian schilling	100 4.36		
Canadian dollar	100 27.81		
Czechoslovak koruna	100 12.86		
DRPR won	100 27.25		
Egyptian pound	100 1.48		